Bueinese Notices.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION FOR GENTS' HATA ON TURNINA, Sep. 1 will be offered at our counters the quarterly patterns of Greats Press HATS. The candidates on variety of styles which for your shades ecounter for mass large a patronage in the relative section. While in can share HAT room will be displayed the insect confection in this branch of Hatting ever exhibited being products of the combined taste and still of our own workshops, and large invoices just received from the press fabricable Paris fabricants.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gente' Hata,
Aster House, Groadway.

BENEVOLENT BENNETT, GENEROUS GREELEY, BENEVOLENT BENNETT, GENEROUS GREELEY, RADIANT RAYMOND WELL KNOWS WEER, Busy Beach Fortunate Fuller, Wirrs Wilkins, Handsome Hindson, and Dignified Docstleins, beside the ther Editors, Assistants, Reporters and Local Paragraphs to of the Buils and Workle Peres, buy their Diffs at KNOX's, N. 212 Broadway, content of Fullmant. Sensitive people: Follow their example, and invest \$4 in KNOX's last and greatest pt. d. etien.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERNS. Bird. No. 49 Nassauert, will introduce the Falt. Hars on Thuralias, Sept 3. The standard styles of Paris and Lendon, tagether with modifications of the same, are with confidence offered to the discriminating product.

Bird. No. 49 Nassauert, near Meldenlane.

GENIN'S \$4 Fall Style SILK HAT, for young Grans, So, 24 Fail Style Shak Har, for value of those ultra leaves for which he is noted, being endenths adapted to the purpose intender—beautiful without exasgonation—shawing an extreme of fashion, without more than a teliculable difference between it and the Sitz Har in-beaded for Gentlemen of more nature years.

Grans, So, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NOTHING CHEAPER. - CANTRELL'S honestly-

NOTHING CHEAPER. — CANTRELL'S honeatly-made and really elegant and comfortable Guiters, sold at the remarkably low price of Twallys Shullings Per Pair.

are pronounced by tease in the habit of wearing them not only the chaspets but the most durable articles manufactured. This quality, combined with the elegance of style that characterizes the foreat and the sold for a farmant's work, has rendered in chasp Guiter universally pepulas, and made his new establishment. No 815 Broadway, between it had 12th ets., very widely known.

Ladire, just suggest to your friends when they return your country visit that they should pateonize the establishment, and you will co them a kindle as that will amply repay the attentions you have received at their hands during the past Summer. Gentlemen have as eye to your own interest, and reiterate to your mothers, sisters wives and daughters the attractions of Carterent.' Setablishment and the mrits of his TWALLYS-SHILLING GATTRES.

and when to want of Boost 1 yourselves do not forget that he has a superb stock in band, from which you can make a selection and effect by alike as recard quality, style and price.

ARE YOU A HOUSEKEEPER? Read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement is the Pry Goods column of this paper They have the largest stock in their line in America. Their pieces are much below the current rates. CURTAINS,

LACE and MUSLIN, from auction,

At prices from #3 to #20,

No 291 Broadway.

WINDOW Shades.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

Kelly & Ferritorson No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-at, have at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 55 per cent less than ever before sold. At none are slowed to manufacture under our patrict, none can compete with us, of the in style or price.

Also, Off. Cornices Brocatelle, Delaine, Damask, Luce and Music Cartalias &c.

BARNES & PARK BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 stroadway to
No. 13 and 15 Perk-row.

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close
buyers and jobbers of Drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATREY MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen, or 100
grows. Confining ourselves exclusively to the Medicine business, we present farities to handle this class of goods upon
business are the fore attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fair of 1837,
NOW READY
AT ALTERED MURRER & CO'S,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal-sta.
Those wishing to fit out their beys for school during the present mouth will find a spiendia assertment for fine or common wear tow ready, and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department delay.
The Men's Department contains a large assortment, embracing assert while.

Overy style.

The Gustom Department is also well stocked with the latest bad most fashions one Piece Goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 411 Froadway.

FALL BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS'S, NO Ils Fultones: is the place to get good Boots and Shoes. The superior quality of Warkins's manufectures, his urbanity to customers, and punctual ty in filling orders, have raised him to the pinnsole of his profession. Where is the man who ever not an article that he was dissatisfied with at Warkins's? Echanowers, "Where?"

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. Serti: & Louisberry, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand at or their entile Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Ver T. Tarestri, Brussetta, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpet of a great reduction from recent prices. FINE CUTLERY.—The undersigned call the at-

tention of those in want of the above to their assortment-among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.

J & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HUDGON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, New-York-Male and Female. Board and Tuition \$120 per year. Term opens September 18. Gentlemen Instructors in Plano Music, Penting and modern Laguages. Stoves in students' promis The Rev. A. Flack, A. M. Principal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OILCLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS, &c. selling off at less than cost, at Young & Javage's store, No. 36 Broadway, comer of Franklin-st. The conting stook to be closed out tumediately at great bargains, for cash Eight years lease of store for sale.

DO YOU WANT GAS FIXTURES !- Read D ALEY & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
The stock kept by these gentlemen is not equaled, either in extent or beauty, by any establishment in New York.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!-CRISTA DORO, No 6 Autor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hars Dyr in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scales bea

the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address. WARMING AND VENTILATING.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
BROWN'S PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUE,
for Warming and Ventile ing Dwellings, Stores, Orion Houses,
Public Buildings, &c. Also, Steam Apparatus constructed for
Werming Hotels, Factories, &c. For circulars and reference,
apply to the office of the Company, No. 22 Spruce-st, NowYork.

J. S. BROWN, President
J. S. BROWN, President

CHOICE FISH AND PROVISION CHOICE FISH AND PROVISION

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No 19530 recawich-st.

Offer for sale, low for cash:

NEW MACREERL.

NEW SHAD

NEW WHITEFISH.

CEPISH.
in barreis, halves, quarters and kitta.
Large Codfish.
Spiced Salmos.
Dutch Herring.
Natural Lard. Mess, Thin Mess, Clear and Rump Pork
Mess Beer, Smoked Beer,
Sugar-Cared Hams, Extra Fine Cheese.

SEWING MACHINES.-All persons who want a Bewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can resulty earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I M Sieger & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-STS .- N. R. COL-Lias & Co. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of Fail and Winter Chorning. They have on hand a large assertment of English Business Suits, Clarendon

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).—
Just received, a large invoice. Also, Fixtures for Library,
Billiard and Diming Rooms; CANDELABRAS,
CLOCKS, Pure White RAPE SEED OIL. For sale by
H. DARBONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Second by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS,
For cale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Mutray st., New-York,

SEWING MACHINES.—Three new first-class

Brwing Machines, for sale at a great reduction, can be seen at the Waters Plane and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. NEW STYLES FALL CARPETING AT REDUCED

Paices - Royal Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Lugrain and Venetian Stair Cerpeting, Oil Clotha (8 yards wide) Floor Druggets (4 yards wide), Russ, Mats, &c., at J. Hvart's Car-pet Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st. WIGS - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S State Dyr. is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-table hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the hair, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule. Batchelon's Wigs and Toopess surpass all. Batchelon's Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 203 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

POLICIES AS COLLATERAL SECURITY .- BRIT-ISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in suc-cessful operation 37 years. Capital and accumulating fund, \$5,500,000. Application may be made personally or by mail. GEO. M. KARVITT, Actury, No. 65 Wall-st.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS .- These are of fire and sold proof stone ware, and of thoroughly amenied grass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon. For asle by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 6 Plattet, New York.

SELF-SEALING JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—No coment used, and are decidely the most desirable article of the kind y t introduced; are to be had of W N. Stynours & Co., No 4 Chatham square, who have the exclusive sale of the same. Ask for "Green's Patent Air-tigh Bell-realing Jars" Full directions for preparing the Fruits &c., are firmished.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Sick headache, vertigo Satulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stometh, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digu-tion, are telleved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS

For Ladies, Goullemen and Calidron,
Of the celebrated manufacture of
CARTWAIGHT & WARNERS,
received from the wrecked ship
CLARA BROOKMAN.
These Goods are not damaged, only elightly stained, and are
offered at HALF PRICE.

A. RANKIN & Co.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery. IT WILL PAY
you to read Datter & Co.'s Adventisement in the Dry Goods clumn of this paper.

The prices at which these gentlemen offer their wares aston

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS
THE COMPLICATED \$150 SEWING MACHINES.

IN CITED THE COURT DESCRIPTION OF SEMINA MACHINES.

Is Circuit Court United States, New-York.

Issue M. Singer and Edward Clark.

George H. Wooster,

George H. Wooster,

George H Wooster, and Ira W. Gregory' and Ira W. Gregory' a working for injunction having been made at Char-e months for injunction having been made at Char country of the country of th A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers on the 3d day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from the 3d day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of two certain patents owned by the compainants—the first one granted to Merce & Johnson Feb. 9, 1843, or issued June 27, 1834, and the second one granted to leave Minger May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction beying been ordered until the bearing of the motion at this term and the complainants baving now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L Jerdan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and June T. Brudy and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants and the Court having considered the same, it is now or dered, adjudged and decreed that the temporary injunction, created on the 5d day of August, be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be and the same is hereby decided, with costs. Dated New York, Sept. 19, 1857.

NELSON.

A Copy: KENNITH E. WHITE, Clerk.
JOHN W. PIRSSON, Sol.
THE \$10 SEWING MACHINES

At the Office, No. 419 Broadway, New-York.
WATSON, WOOSTER & Co. "EVERY LITTLE HELPS,"

Says the old adags. Remissiber it, we merchants, sweating and greating under the burden of "Bills Payable;" and instead of paying as now, 50 cents or 35 cents for a Lunch, step down to 1st 1 thook & Co. No. 115 Washington st, and get one qually good for half the money.

qually good for half the money.

CHANGES OF WEATHER require attention, if health is retained. Brandernt's Pillis are safe, they correct the evils that arise from changes of weether, diet or manner of living.

Principal Office. Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 295. B. wery No. 241 Hudson et., No. 52 Division et., and by Guahman, Breadway, corner of 222-st. Price 25 cents a box.

BOND'S BOSTON CRACKERS .- The trade are respectfully informed that the manufacturer has reduced the rice of these ce ebisted CHACKERS caval to the recent decline in the cost of Flour.

A. W. HYER, Wholesale Agent, No. 1880 Chambers. No 180 Chambers-st.

Housekeepers, who have been waiting for two or three days past for Smarr's Parent Cans of the quart size, are respectfully informed that we shall have This (Saturday) Mossinca full supply of the above size, which we will deliver to any part of the city free of expense. Wells & Provost, tole Proprietors, Na. 215 Front st.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepets generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelpuis.

New Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

TO CORRI SPONDENTS. TO CORRI SPONDENTS.

Subscribers, in scuding us remittances, frequently om't to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The mails for Europe per Arago close this day (Saturday), at 104 o'clock.

From Washington we learn that fillibusterism is raising its head again in several parts of the Union. Three expeditions are said to be fitting out, one of them at this port, for the purpose of invading Nicarsgua and mending the fortunes of Gen. William Walker. There is also an official report that Gen. Sam Houston is to lead an expedition for the conquest of a part of Mexico. The Administration will, according to the dispatch, enjoin the United States officials to strictly enforce the neutrality laws. We trust that the Government will do its duty and its subordinates theirs.

At 11 o'clock last night, while anxiously waiting for farther particulars of the wreck of the Central America, we received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1857. At an early hour this forenoon the Agent of the New-York Associated Press, at Norfolk, was dispatched to Hampton Roads to collect from the rescued passengers every ir cident connected with the late terrible disaster, and at the same time the Petersburg and Norfolk Tele graph line was requested to hold open at the Association's expense, until the return of the special reporter from Hampton Roads, notwithstanding which the line was closed at about the usual time (9 o'clock) this evening, thus depriving us of the possibility of obtaining any further particulars from Hampton Roads to-

The line to Savannah was also ordered open, and we hope to obtain some further intelligence from that place, though the line south of Virginia is out of order and scarcely working at all at the present moment.

While thousands of bereaved friends are in the most painful doubt as to the fate of fathers, broth ers and children, the telegraph line, which alone can give them information, coolly shuts its offices, and its operators retire to their evening amuse ments. The revolting heartlessness of such a proceeding cannot be fittingly characterized in Christian language. There is no expense, reasonable or unreasonable, that the Press of this city would not have cheerfully borne to have given every name, line and word in reference to the great disaster: but all their efforts are frustrated by this inexcusable outrage. The responsible parties deserve the execration of every man who has a heart to sympa. thize with the mourning friends of the loved and

Again we are compelled to record one of those terrible marine disasters which, from the immense loss of human life they involve, seem peculiar to the age in which we live. After much anxiety, our painful doubts are changed to a tragic certainty. The steamer Central America foundered at sea on the evening of the 12th inst. Of all her officers, only one survives. Of 525 passengers, only about 100 are at this writing known to be saved. It is impossible, until we obtain accurate lists of the passergers and of the saved, to estimate the loss of human life. Secondary, of course, in importance to this, is the loss of treasure, which will amount to \$1,500,000. We are not yet sufficiently informed of the details and particulars of this event to say whether or not those who were intrusted with the custody of so many lives did their whole duty, and are wholly guiltless of criminal neglect. The fact that so many officers were lost would seem to indicate that they were faithful to their trust and stuck by the ship to the last. The Central America is said-though we have heard grave doubts expressed on the subject-to have been in excellent order, and in every respect staunch and seaworthy. The storm in which she foundered was one of the severest of a season unusually perilous to navigation, and we trust it may be satsfactorily proved that this was one of those accidepts which it is impossible for human reason, skill

and foresight to prevent.

with those who are orphaned or widowed or left childless by this event. Many such will doubtless read these lines. But at such a moment all the consciations of others seem cold and almost cruel. Only this we may say: that these who have passed through the terrible ordeal and now sleep quietly are the least to be pitied. It is the ead survivors who must pass through a long season of agony, and through many a dreary day and many a eleepless night bewail their less, who are most worthy of our sympathy. Those who now float upon their watery bier were doubtless sustained in that fearful hour by Providence, and met their fite with a calmness of which we, in the midst of busy and bustling life, can scarcely have a conception.

This calamity will be for a few days talked about, and then in all save a few desolate households forgotten. Experience has taught us that such accidents do not in the least check the everswelling tide of travel-the endless pursuit of wealth or pleasure in far-off lands. The good sense of the public has pretty accurately computed the chances of the recurrence of such tragedies, and has decided that one disaster does not necessitate another, and may even diminish its probability. We have more frequent wrecks than our fathers because we have more ships, and the loss of life is larger because our ships are larger and carry more passengers. At the same time, the vast progress of the age in science demands of us a degree of skill in navigation much greater than that of the past; and it is the duty of the public to be particularly inquisitive when an event of this kind occurs. and to be certain that owners and officers and crew are blameless in the matter.

At the "American' State Convention, which was held the other day in Syracuse, there was a prodigious amount of cheering, and gasconading, and which no to keep up the courage and sanguine expectations expressed of future victories in ludicrous contrast with the present condition of the party. It is all very fine to talk about remaining in a virtuous minority, and waiting upon Providence; but then to be certain of ultimate triumph, men must have evidence of a steady increase of forces, however small, whereas we have here a steady decrease of strength, and a very large one into the bargain. These "Americans." if we may put faith in their raptures, are like a consumptive patient, who, the thinner he gets, is the more certain of recovery. No. Mr. Duganne showed more sense than all his colleagues put together, when he said in the Convention: "He believed that no party could stand like a drum and be beaten at every election, and go out time "after time, with the American flag raised over "them, only to see it trailed in the dust. He wanted to know if the Americans were schoolboys, to be satisfied with Buncombe speeches! The answer to that question depends very much upon what kind of "Americans" they are. A number of very good Americans became dissatisfied with the poor provender of the Buncombe eloquence long ago, and have sought in other organizations for better diet. Then there are other "Americans," the prolific authors of these very speeches, who are perfeetly well satisfied with them, and with themselves. Then there are still others like Mr. Duganne, who want a victory now and then just by way of change, and cannot, for the life of them, see why the poor Dark Lanterns should be all the time toiling for the honor and profit of the Sham Democacy. Mr. D. will pardon the suggestion that he is to a limited extent verdant. Wby, bless his simple soul! does he suppose that the Valks, Havens, Whitneys, Brookses really desire American victories, unless they tend to the election of hard and heartless Pro-Slavery men? Dosen't he know that, as bet ween the success of a pseudo Democrat and an honest Anti-Slavery American, these leaders would give their sympathies and services to the Buchananite Wasn't this manifest enough last year, when these leaders sold out the party to the Democracy, its avowed and bitter opponent, and defeated Fremont, whe was understood to have some respect for its principles? Wasn't it evident enough, when they cooked up that miserable Platform at Philadelphia, of which Mr. Gibberson, in the Convention, said: "The Fillmore Platform was no Platform at all. wanted to stand on it again"? Well, they had their own way. They held the balance of power, and they gave it to James Buchanan, and in favor of foreign suffrage. They jockeyed us out of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Indiana, and then weat back to their speech-making about "putting none "but Americans on guard," and permitting "only "Americans to rule America." No wonder that Mr. Duganne chafes at this supreme impudence or

consummate folly. Now, who can be surprised that a party thus controlled should be growing smaller and smaller? As the jugglery of its management becomes day by day more apparent, honest men will leave it. and earnest men will cease to join it. Voters do not all relish the idea of being made catspaws. They are not a great while in finding out that the battle is between Slavery and Freedom, and that he who is not warmly and devotedly upon the side of the latter is thoroughly committed to the former. The "American" movement, even in those places in which its manifestations were purest, never meant what it professed to mean, or sought what it professed to seek. It was "a dedge" intended to destroy, in some States the Whig. and is other the Democratic party. For a time at was success ful, but the game is now played ont Herender, the action of the party can only be suicidal. Mivery time it belos the Democracy to a victory, it pub a small handful of nails into its own coffin. Every time it assists in the defeat of the Republicans, it strengthens the dogged determination of the Democrate to adhere to the tenth plank of their Cincinnati Platform, which denounces "every attempt to "abridge facilities for becoming citizens." How long can the American party last at that rate? Perhaps the next election will help us to an answer.

We have journals to the 10th and 12th inst. from nearly all the considerable towns in Kansas.

The resolution of the Free-State men to vote, it permitted, at the pending Territorial Election, cems now almost unanimous. We trust few will be repelled by their natural repugnance to paying the tax imposed on them by the Border-Ruffian usurpers. Let them pay anything, do anything, to wrest the weapon of legality out of the hands of their oppressors. Should they fail in this effort. through the frauds of their adversaries or otherwise, their only remaining choice would seem to lis between a civil war and submitting to see Kansas enter the Union as a Slave State.

The "National Democracy" are making desperate exertions. They will inevitably have some thousands of Missourians over the border on the day of election; whether these shall vote or not depends on the facilities for voting which shall then be found to exist. It is our decided opinion that We need not say how heartily we sympathize I few of them will vote at Leavenworth, and still

fewer at Lawrence; but at points where the settlers are few and in good part Slavery men, they will be able to do as they see fit.

We find nothing in the papers to justify the telegraphic report that Surveyor-General Calhoun, in his speech on taking the chair as President of the Constitutional Convention, declared that the Constitution to be framed should be submitted to a vote of the People. That he, or any of his party, is in favor of a submission to the schole people of Kansas, is clearly untrue.

Ex-Gov. Ransom of Michigan, now the "National Democratic" candidate for Congress, has been publicly interrogated as to his personal stand on the Slavery question-whether he would prefer that Kensas should come into the Union a Free or a Slave State? He promised, while canvassing at Leavenworth, to answer, but has not found it convenient to do so, and we apprehend that he will not. He probably regards the Slavery question as one of those trivial matters which are not to be elevated to the dignity of an issue when the ascendency of "the National Democracy" is at stake. In other words, he pursues in Kansas a course identical with that of his "Democratic" brethren in the Free States. In the Slave States, on the other band. Slavery is regarded by them as the essential thing, and "Democracy" as the means of perpetuating it.

We think there can be little doubt of Parrott's election to Congress, if anything like a fair vote can be had; but the infamous apportionment renders the result of the Legislative election more dont ful. We hope for the best.

Some rich exhibitions of "Popular Sovereignty" will be found in our correspondent's letter from Lecompton.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857. The naval officers assume from certain indications that sixteen dropped officers have been restored by unpublished decisions of the President upon the reports of the Naval Courts.

Sepator Bigler of Pennsylvania is here regulating local appointments.

Letters from officers in the Utah expedition state that the scurvy is prevailing to an alarming extent among the troops, and allege that as the cause of the numerous desertions which have taken place recently. Of three thousand cattle which were driven by the troops for supplies of beef, the Indians had run off 1,000. The prospects for the Winter are gloomy.

The Leavenworth correspondent of The St. Louis Republican writes:

The efficers constituting the Utah Territorial Government have not yet started, though at one time they were on the point of doing so, and were only stopped by an order from the War Department. Five hundred officers and soldiers yesterday set out for New-Mexico. Col. Johnston of Texas is to take command of the Utah Expecition, instead of Ger. Harney, which, by the by, seems to be strange treatment of the General. But Gov. Walker, we are satisfied, thinks his presence important in Kansas, and he has therefore signified his desire for his retention here. Gov. Cumming is getting impatient to visit the dominion of Gov. B. Young, and would like to be under way.

As soon as the Colonel commanding arrives, the expedition will move forward, but even then forced marches will have to be made in order to reach Salt Lake Valley before the Winter sets in.

Gov. Walker is now at Fort Leavenworth, probably consulting with Gen. Harney as to the course heresfiter to be pursued. Louis Republican writes:

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857. The Administration is determined to enforce the Neutrality laws, and to-day took the initiatory steps for that purpose-information having been received of the fitting out of three several expeditiors, viz: at New-York, New-Orleans and Mobile, for the reinvasion of Nicaragua, under the leadership of Gen.

Intelligence from an official quarter has come to hand of another expedition, having its center in, if indeed it is not altogether confined to, Texas, for the invasion of Mexico, and, it is supposed, for the seizure of the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Sam Houston is, by the report received, implicated as its leader.

To-day the form of instructions was prepared by executive authority, and copies of which will be dispatched to-morrow to the various United States Marshals and District-Atterneys on the seaboard, as well as to officers of the army and navy, to use all lawful means at their command to prevent such expeditions leaving the United States for the invasion of any country with which we are at peace; in other words, enjoining them to strictly enforce the Neutrality laws. At present no Presidential proclamation will be

Jacob Barrs has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Sheboygan, Michigan, vice Taylor,

A. K. Eaton. Receiver at the Osage Land Office in A. R. Paten, Receiver at the Osage hand office in Iowa, has resigned. Gen. Henningsen arrived here to-day from the South, en route to New-York. The mail as far south as Mobile, as late as due, is to

The Charleston Courier states that the schooner Emily Wood, which is sunk off New Inlet, had a cargo of rice and cotton, and belonged to H. J. Wood cargo of rice and cotton, and belonged to it. o. troof New York.

The boll-worm was committing ravages in the central property in some in

tral counties of Alabama, destroying, in some stances, whole fields of cotton.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857. Two hundred and ninety-four towns give Morritl, for Governor, 45,644 votes, and Smith 34,616, making the Republican majority 11,028. The same towns last year gave Hamlin 59,174, and Wells and Petten 2 307, the Republican majority being 16,847. In the State, the Republican majority will be about 12,008.

ANOTHER STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

ANOTHER STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

ALBAN, Sept. 18, 1857—6 r. M.

That section of the Temperance Society opposed to
Mr. Deleven have resolved to call a State Convention
at Syracuse, on Tuesday, October 6. The call of the
State Society for a Prohibitory Convention at Roches. State Society for a Prohibitory Convention at Rochester, on September 30, is not recognized by them. The October Convention is called under the authority of a Committee, of which Wm. Richardson is Chairman, formed at a Convention some two years since. The Delayan or State Society call is under the authority of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Society. The new call is as follows:

Resolved. That we call a State Convention of the friends in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic to be held in the City of Syracuse, on Tuesday, October 6 commencing at 12 october M.

Resolved. That each Assembly District shall be entitled to be

Celock m.

Resolved, That each Assembly District shall be entitled to be represented in said Convention by three Delegates, to be chosen in such mode as the friends of Prohibition in each county may

Resolved. That we call said Convention for the purpose of de-Eccored. That we call said Convenient for the State, and that such action may be taken as, in view of the importance of the Fall election may be taken as, in view of the importance of the Fall election may by it be deemed best.

The Committee earnestly invite the friends of Prohibition in every District to be fully represented by discreet and reliable friends of Temperance prohibition.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED. Boston, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

Nicholas Berry, well-known as a Boston pilot, and a boy named Rush, were drowned in Boston Harbor yesterday by the sinking of a boat.

A MYSTERY.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

A man semed Jonathan S Ewing, about fifty years of age, was found dead in the basin attached to Schenck's Hotel this afternoon. No marks of violence were found upon his person. He leaves a wife and family. A MYSTERY.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

Hen Timothy Davis, in a letter which will be published in to-morrow's Bee, gives in his adhesion to N.

P. Barks for Governor.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER. Baltimone, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1837.

The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills on Falls avenue and Fawn street, exploded this morning at 71 avenue and Fawn street, exploded this morning a volcek. The boiler-house and three small dwellings adjoining were demolished. Two persons were killed, three fatally injured, and fourteen badly wounded. The affair has caused the greatest consternation.

THE GREAT WRECK

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA A HUNDRED PASSENGERS SAVED.

More than 500 Missing.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAVED. ALL THE OFFICERS LOST, SAVE ONE

Statement of one of the Saved

Passengers Coming to New-York.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

DETAILS AS FAR AS KNOWN.

\$1,500,000 in Specie Lost.

The terrible catastrophe briefly announced in our paper of yesterday morning is fully confirmed. Tae steamship Central America is totally lost, and as far as known up to 9 o'clock last night, more than fire hundred of her passengers and crew have perisbed.

The excitement created by this disaster is most intense. From the fact that no last of the passengers has reached our city, and probably will not until the arrival of the next steamer from Aspinwall, there is the most painful uncertainty among those expecting relatives and friends. Up to the close of cur evening particulars yesterday, only about 30 names of the passengers and crew who were saved bad reached the city. The telegraphic lines were be-sieged all day, but the information received was mesger and unsatisfactory.

The Central America was a three-masted side-wheel steamer of the first-class, built of oak with copper fastenings. She was constructed at Mr. Webb's yard in New York in 1852, and was metalled in August, 1856. She was originally named the George Law, but her name was changed to the Central America in June last. She was thoroughly overhauled before leaving this port the last time, and her machinery was supposed to be in excellent order. She had an abundant supply of coal when she left Havana. She was well guarded against fire, and no apprehensions were felt on that score. She had two steam Worthington pumps and two or three hand force-pumps. She carried six beats capable of sustaining fifty men each, and plenty of life preservers. There were also facilities for cor structing rafts if necessary. The Central America was owned by the United States Mail Steamship Company (Messre. Marshall O. Roberts and others), and was worth about \$140,000. Her owners were their

SAILING OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA. The steamer Central America left Aspin vall on or about the 6th inst., having on board the passengers, specie and mails which left San Francisco on the 20th of August. The exact number of persons on board is not known; but passengers and crew are reported to have numbered about six hundred and twenty-five She had nearly sixteen hundred thousand dollars in specie on freight.

Nothing is known of her voyage from Aspinwall to

Havana; but by the Empire City we learn that she left Havana at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, 8th inst. The Empire City left Havana on the same day.

THE STORM AT SEA.

On the night of Tuesday the steamers left Havana a storm set in which increased in violence until Satur day, 12th inst., when it blew a perfect hurricane. Of the extent and ravages of this storm our marine reports have already borne testimony.

FATE OF THE STEAMER. On the night of Saturday, the 12th inst., when this fearful etorm was at its hight, the Central America foundered. The following official dispatches fully confirm our reports of yesterday: THE STEAMER LOST-SEVENTY-SIX PERSONS

SAVED.
DISPATCH TO ELWOOD WALTER.

Norrolk, 11 a. m., Sept. 18.
The Central America foundered at sea on the eve The Central America foundered at sea on the evening of the 12th inst. Twenty-six females were taken off by a brig. Fifty passengers were rescued by the Norwegian bark Eloise (the same vesset that saved the survivore of the steamship Lyonnaise), and taken into Hampton Roads. All of the officers were lost except Mr. James M. Frazer, the second officer. The treature is all lost. The Empire City sails for New-Yorker 10 colors. York at 10 o'clock s. m.

Mr. M. O. Roberts, the owner of the ill-fated steam ship, yesterday morning telegraphed to Norfolk with he view of accertaining further particulars of the disaster, and received in reply the following dispatch from Capt. McGowan of the Empire City:

CAPT. MCGOWAN TO M. O. ROBERTS.
NORFOLK, Sept. 18—A. M.
The Central America foundered at sea on Saturday

evening last, at 8 o clock. Fifty passengers were rescued from pieces of wreck by a Norwegian bark and brought into Hampton Roads. Twenty-six females were taken from the ship Central America by a brig three hours previously. Officers all lost except Mr. Frazer, the second mate. I will leave for New-York with the surviving passengers at 10 o'clock this morn I described dispelled the last faint hope of any mistake, and the unwilling public were compelled to

admit the truthfulness of the reports. Three hours of painful anxiety elapsed before any more particulars came to hand. We then received the following dispatch from our correspondent at Sa-

vannah: MORE PERSONS SAVED.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857. The bark Saxony arrived here this morning with five of the passengers of the Central America. She reports the total loss of the vessel, treasure and mails, and about 500 of the passengers and crew. She reports that forty women and children were saved by the brig Marine, of Boston. The sea was very heavy. Forty-nine other passengers of the Central America were picked up by the bark Eloise. The names of the five passengers saved by the Saxony are H. F. Childs, of the firm of Childs & Dougherty, of Nr, w. York: Jabez Howes, of the firm of George Howes & Co., San Francisco; George W. Look, of Maine, and Adolph Fredericks, of San Francisco.

NAMES OF THOSE SAVED BY THE PLOISE Immediately afterward we received from Norfolk the following list of persons saved by the Norwegian vestel:

Norrolk, Va., Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.
The Norwegian bark Eloise, from Belize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England, rescued

R. Casey,
J. W. Casey,
John W. Crafta,
Henry A. Runnel,
Jacob Juencer,
Henry Hartman,
John George,
Edward Moore,
Charles Reid. Thomas McReish,
W A Osborn,
L W Fullena,
W Chase,
J C Taylor,
C Agulo,
S Colwell,
Benjamin Sayor,

On Board the Bark Saxony bound to Sarausai Mesars. Childs, Howe, Lock and Robert Ridley. On Board the Brig Marine-Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Birch and

Mrs. Cennor.

Of the crew, James M. Frazer, 24 officer: Heavy
Restor. 2d as abstantengineer; John Jones, freman;
J. McCarty, fireman; A. R. Holcomb, H. Hardenburgh and I'm McKugh are saved. This was all the direct telegraphic information re-

ceived yesterday, up to 9 p. m. There is some observity in the dispatches as to the number saved, which subsequent information must reconcile.

LATER INTELLIGENCE DISPATCHES RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

TELEGRAPHIC FAILURE.

We have waited until nearly midnight moments. rily expecting to receive full details from Hampton Roads. To our astonishment we learn that the telegraphic line to Norfolk is closed! (See dispatch under our editorial head.) In the natural course of reporting, we should have had two or three columns of most important particulars, in. cluding the names of perhaps half the passengers on the Central America. The outrage of closing

the line is most unexpected and unpardonable. The lines southward to Savannah were open at 11 o'clock, but worked with difficulty; and, if ever so efficient, but little can be expected from that

point. The Southerner from Charleston arrived last night and was boarded by our reporters. Her off. cers had not heard of the wreck.

Our Special Correspondent at Washington states that several officers of the army were probably lost in the Central America. Fears are entertained at Washington for the steamer of the 5th September with the Colorado expedition. The steamer would have met the storm off the Bahamas about the 8th or 9th. Serious apprehensions are felt in Newark for the safety of several residents of that city who were ex-

pected home from California, and who it is probable were passengers on the Central America. Among persors expected were E. Morris Earl and a son of Chief of Police Whitney.

The Central America was lost 200 miles off Cape

The steamship Empire City sailed from Norfolk on Friday for New-York, and took part of the passen-Positively all the ladies and children who were saved

are on board the brig Marine. STATEMENT OF H. H. CHILDS.

Augusta, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857. The following is the statement of Henry H. Childs;

"I left Havana in the steamship Central America for New-York on Sept. 8. The weather was delightful and she sea calm on the passage from Aspiawall. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havans fresh westerly breezes sprung up. On the following morning the wind blew very strong, the gale continuing to increase in violence as the day advanced. At night there was no abstement in the fury of the gale, and it commenced raining torrents. On Thursday it blew a hurricane, the sea running very high. On Friday, the storm raged fearfully. At 11 o'clock in the morning of this day, it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung a leak, and was making water fast. A line of men was immediately formed, and they went to work bailing out the water from the ngine rooms, the fires having already been extinpished. We gained on the water so much that we were able to get up steam again; but we held it but a ew minutes, and then she stopped forever. Bailing, ontinued, however, and was kept up in all parts of he ship until she finally went down. During Friday ight the water gained gradually, but all on board being in pretty good spirits, they worked to the best of their ability, feeling that when the morning came they possibly might speak some vessel and thus be saved. The fatal Saturday came at last, but brought nothing but increased fury in the gale. Still we worked on, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm lulled a little and the clouds broke away. Hope was renewed, and all now worked like giants. At 4 p. m. we espied a sail, and fired guns and placed our flag at half-mast. It was seen, and the brig Marine of Boston bore down upon us. We then considered safety certain. She came near us, and we spoke to her and told our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, in the only three bosts saved, placedall the women at children, and they were safely put on board the brig. As evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail, which responded to our call and came near us. Capt. Herndon told them our condition, and

asked them to lay by and send a boat, as we had none left. She promised to do so, but that was the last we saw of her except at a distance, which grew greater and greater every moment. At 7 o'clock we saw no possibility of keeping affoat much longer, although we all felt that if we could do so until morning, all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck of the vessel and then all hope faded away. Life-preservers were were now supplied to all, and we sent up two rockets, when a tremendous sea swept over us and the steamer in a moment went down. I think some 400, or some 450 souls were launched upon the ocean at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this moment had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went a waves took us. There was nothing or very little said, except that each one cheered his fellow comrade on. Courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for that space of time no one had drowned; but three who could not swim became exhausted. After this, gradually one by one passed away to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken, soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence-"and what better trust could you or I ask for ?" I saw my comrades sink fast, and at one o'clock that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I heard, however, shouts from all that could do so, that were not for from me, but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, which I judged to be about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage I struck out for the vessel and rear; hed it when nearly exhausted, and they drew meet bo and of it by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian brak from Belize Honduras, bound for Palmouth Fingland. I found on board of her some three of my comrades, and at 91 o'clook the next morning we had forty-nine noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having eaved. We stayed about the place we though that all alive bad been rescued, and then set sail. We found the back short of provisions, and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves, and at noon on Suuday we spike this American bark (the Saxony), bound for

Savantah, which supplied us with provisions and tock five of us on board. Our names are: B. H. RIDLEY of Maine.

JABEZ HOWES of San Francisco.

SAMULL W. LOOK of Maine.

ADOLPH FREDERICK of San Francisco.

HENRY H. CHILDS of New York.

The Norwegian bark set sail for Charleston with the